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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

*Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1963*

BANSTEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the Year 1963

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE (1963/64)

Chairman :

Councillor Miss C. H. ALBRECHT

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor Miss K. M. G. DU PRE

Councillor Col. P. R. CHORLEY

Councillor S. H. HILL

Councillor Mrs. S. M. CRABTREE
(*Chairman of the Council*)

Councillor A. P. D. RILEY
(*Vice-Chairman of the Council*)

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Councillor T. R. GOVER

Councillor F. H. SMITH

Councillor C. A. HARDING

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health :

JOHN C. BIRCHALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

JOHN W. GALE, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

A. R. E. JARMAN, Cert.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors :

J. M. JEFFERY, Cert.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

F. W. T. FOWLER, Cert.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

L. M. EDWARDS, Cert.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

E. E. HUNDY, Cert.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Certificates of R.S.H. Smoke Inspection & Sanitary Science
(from 31.5.63)

(All the Inspectors are qualified Meat Inspectors)

Public Analyst (*Part Time*) :

D. D. MOIR, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

J. A. PALGRAVE, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. (Deputy)

Pests Officer :

J. MCKEE

Sanitary Assistant :

F. G. UPSON

Part-Time Officer :

(Immunisation, Vaccination and Cleansing of Persons)

MRS. O. ROBERTS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Clerical Staff :

Chief Clerk : MISS R. REED

(from 9.9.63)

Clerk/Shorthand Typist : MRS. M. M. C. FITTON

Clerk : MISS P. BAYNES

Staff Changes :

Chief Clerk : T. J. SCANNELL

(Deceased 5.5.63)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CHIPSTEAD ROAD,
BANSTEAD.

Tel.: Burgh Heath 3430.

To the Chairman and Councillors of the
Urban District of Banstead

MADAM CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report, being my fifth such report, on the health of the Urban District for the year 1963 prepared in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1/64.

There was a decrease of 20 in the estimated population. The birth rate was 12.02 per thousand of population (13.58 when adjusted by a comparability factor of 1.13). The birth rate for England and Wales was 18.2 per thousand.

The crude death rate decreased to 12.24 in 1963 from 12.8 in 1962 per thousand of population, (9.79 after applying the comparability factor of 0.80). The death rate for England and Wales was 12.2 per thousand.

The infant mortality rate was higher in 1963 at 20.1 per thousand live births against 19.0 in 1962, but is still below the national rate of 20.8 per thousand live births. There were, unfortunately, two maternal deaths during the year, the first since 1958.

The number of notified infectious diseases was higher in 1963 mainly due to the alternate years increase in the number of measles cases. There was no case of meningococcal infection but one case of typhoid fever contracted on holiday abroad. There was no case of poliomyelitis for the fifth year running. From the steep national decline in the poliomyelitis figures over the past two years (a reduction to 1/14th the number) it seems apparent that prevention of further severe outbreaks is now well and truly in the hands of all parents, by opting to avail themselves of the simplest of all oral vaccinations for their children. No case occurred of diphtheria, the last case being notified in 1946, although there were several small outbreaks in the country, including the London area during 1963. To remain free demands a high percentage of immunised children.

Health propaganda, particularly against smoking, was continued throughout the year. The danger to health of cigarette smoking as regards producing cancer of the lung and chronic bronchitis and coronary, etc. diseases, is now widely accepted. It is most urgent that all young people should not start this unnecessary and dangerous habit. Parents, doctors and teachers

should do their utmost to bring the harmful effects home and preferably set a good example by discontinuing smoking. I see the greatest hope of success in the fact that already there are signs that far from smoking being the done thing, it is becoming less socially acceptable as more families join the ranks of non-smokers. It is anticipated that this change will continue over the years. It is to be hoped that we will soon see a complete ban on obnoxious advertisement portraying smoking as a pleasant habit rather than the pernicious one it is.

Good progress was made in the erection of new Council houses on the Chapel Way site. 87 houses had been completed at the end of the year, and 155 were in course of erection. On three other sites in the district 28 Council houses were in course of erection at the end of the year.

The one slaughterhouse in the district continued to give concern throughout 1963 due to high through-put. The number of animals slaughtered increased to 13,407 from 11,030 in 1962. An additional Public Health Inspector was appointed during the year on this account.

The water supply of the district was again maintained at a high standard of purity throughout the year and efficient control by chlorination and sampling continued.

1963 will be remembered for the sad loss of the Chief Clerk, Mr. T. J. Scannell, after a long illness. He had given Banstead Council excellent service since July 1940.

The work of sanitary supervision of the district and of the protection of food has again been most efficiently carried out under the direction of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. J. W. Gale, to whom I express my thanks. The Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Inspectorate and other outdoor staff and clerical staff of the department worked hard throughout the year, and all played their part in the smooth working of the Public Health Department.

Once again, I should like to record my appreciation of the help and co-operation of the General Practitioners in the district and doctors and other staffs of Hospitals, Homes, Water Undertakings, Laboratories, County Health and Welfare staff and Divisional staffs with whom I have had contact during the year, as well as the other Chief Officers of the Council and their staffs.

Lastly, Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I should like to thank you for your interest in and support for the work of the Public Health Department during the year.

I am,

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN C. BIRCHALL,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area	12,821	acres
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population at 30th June	1961 40,990	1962 41,370 1963 41,350
Census 1961 (23rd April) ..	..	.. 41,573
Number of Inhabited Houses accord- ing to Rate Book at 31st December	12,302	12,411 12,540
Rateable Value at 31st December ..	£790,058	£805,391 £2,092,529
Estimated Product of 1d. Rate ..	£3,245	£3,285 £8,550

Social conditions, including the chief industries in the area :—

The Urban District of Banstead comprises the Parishes of Banstead (5,659 acres), Chipstead (2,151 acres), Kingswood (1,820 acres), Walton-on-the-Hill (2,304 acres), and Woodmansterne (887 acres). The Banstead Parish contains several defined communities, namely Banstead, Burgh Heath, Nork, Tattenhams and Tadworth. Lower Kingswood is within the Kingswood Parish.

The altitude is high. Banstead Village is 530 feet, Chipstead 550 feet, Lower Kingswood 660 feet, and Walton-on-the-Hill 580 feet above sea level.

Green Belt and Common land provide large tracts of open space and generally the district is well wooded, undulating and of great scenic beauty.

The district is mainly residential and agricultural in character.

For the purposes of electoral representation, the district is divided into nine wards, namely, North-East, Nork, South-East, Tattenhams, Tadworth, Chipstead, Kingswood, Walton-on-the-Hill and Woodmansterne.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1963 WITH FIGURES FOR 1962 FOR COMPARISON

	1962				1963			
	Total	M	F	England & Wales	Total	M	F	England & Wales
LIVE BIRTHS :								
Legitimate ..	514	244	270		473	261	212	
Illegitimate ..	15	7	8		24	14	10	
Birth Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Popu- lation	12.8 (or 13.8 adjusted)			18.0	12.02 (or 13.58 adjusted)			18.2
STILL BIRTHS :								
Legitimate ..	7	—	7		6	2	4	
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—		—	—	—	
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)	13.06			18.1	11.93			17.3
DEATHS	528	242	286		506	219	287	
Death Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Popu- lation	12.8 (or 10.5 adjusted)			11.9	12.24 (or 9.79 adjusted)			12.2
DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES :	No.	Case Rate per 1,000 Total Births			No.	Case Rate per 1,000 Total Births		
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0.00			0	0.00		
Other Puerperal Causes ..	0	0.00			2	3.10		
Total	0	0.00		0.35	2	3.10		0.28
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—								
All Infants per 1,000 live births					1962		1963	
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births ..					19.0		20.1	
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births ..					19.5		21.1	
					0		0	
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)					80		85	
Deaths from Cancer of the Lung					12		15	
Deaths from Coronary Disease					100		89	
Deaths from Accidents					17		11	

INFANT MORTALITY

There were ten deaths of infants under one year of age, all legitimate. Of these five died within the first week of life, three from prematurity and one each from atelectasis and birth injury. One infant (with congenital heart disease) died from influenzal pneumonia. The remaining four deaths occurred between four weeks and one year and were due to congenital abnormality, neoplasm, strangulated inguinal hernia and an accidental death from asphyxia.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were two maternal deaths. One died in hospital following toxæmia and the other at home due to pulmonary embolism following thrombosis of veins of leg.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1963

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis (Respiratory System) ..	..	3	1	4
2.	Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	..	0	0	0
3.	Syphilitic Disease ..	..	0	1	1
4.	Diphtheria ..	..	0	0	0
5.	Whooping Cough ..	..	0	0	0
6.	Meningococcal Infections ..	..	0	0	0
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis ..	..	0	0	0
8.	Measles ..	..	0	0	0
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	..	0	1	1
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach ..	..	4	5	9
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, lungs, bronchus ..	..	12	3	15
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, breast ..	..	0	10	10
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, uterus ..	..	0	1	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	..	28	20	48
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	..	1	1	2
16.	Diabetes ..	..	0	3	3
17.	Vascular lesions of the nervous system ..	..	19	46	65
18.	Coronary disease, angina ..	..	53	36	89
19.	Hypertension with heart disease ..	..	2	6	8
20.	Other heart disease ..	..	18	61	79
21.	Other circulatory disease ..	..	9	21	30
22.	Influenza ..	..	2	0	2
23.	Pneumonia ..	..	16	30	46
24.	Bronchitis ..	..	19	9	28
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system ..	..	2	1	3
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	..	0	0	0
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	..	1	1	2
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	..	0	0	0
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate ..	..	1	0	1
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	..	0	2	2
31.	Congenital malformations ..	..	2	1	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	..	16	20	36
33.	Motor vehicle accidents ..	..	4	1	5
34.	All other accidents ..	..	3	3	6
35.	Suicide ..	..	4	3	7
36.	Homicide and operations of war ..	..	0	0	0
			<hr/> 219	<hr/> 287	<hr/> 506*

* Includes 157 deaths in institutions.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

The Public Health Committee, acting under powers delegated by the Council, administer most of the local authority duties referred to in this Report. The Housing Committee deals with housing matters and the Town Planning Committee with the planning and licensing aspect of caravans.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

These services include the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, home nursing, and the care and after care of persons suffering from illness. They are administered by the Surrey County Council.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

There are no general hospital facilities within the Urban district. The chief hospitals serving the district are the Redhill General Hospital; East Surrey Hospital, Redhill; Epsom District Hospital; Sutton and Cheam Hospital; and St. Helier Hospital, Carshalton.

Specialised hospitals in the area are (1) Banstead Hospital for Nervous Diseases, which serves part of the L.C.C. area and Banstead, also admits mental cases with tuberculosis from the whole area of the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, (2) Tadworth Court, a country Branch of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, (3) Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children, (4) The Zachary Merton Convalescent Home, a Branch of The London Hospital, and (5) Shabden Park Hospital for long term geriatric cases, administered by Epsom Group Hospital Management Committee.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory at Epsom and the laboratory at Sutton and Cheam Hospital, are available for bacteriological and pathological examinations of specimens and samples.

For chemical analyses the services of the Public Analyst were employed, and for biological examination of milk samples the Public Health Laboratory Service, County Hall, London, S.E.

Four hundred & thirty-two infectious disease or food poisoning specimens were submitted to the laboratories from the Urban District and were made up of 415 faeces specimens and 17 others.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

An Ambulance Station of the Surrey County Council Ambulance Service is situate in the Urban District at Brighton Road, Banstead.

In cases of emergency such as accidents, an ambulance can be obtained by telephone by either dialling '999' or where the

telephone is not of the dialling system lift receiver and when the operator answers, ask for " Ambulance ".

Requests for ambulances in all other cases can only be obtained through a doctor or a hospital and such requests are to be made to the Area Ambulance Control, 163 Kingston Road, New Malden, Telephone: Malden 7733.

MORTUARY FACILITIES

The arrangement with the Corporation of the Borough of Epsom and Ewell for the use of the mortuary of that authority at Depot Road, Epsom, continued. Forty-seven bodies were admitted during the year.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

One hundred and six medical examinations of staff were undertaken during the year for fitness for employment, superannuation and sick pay purposes.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Education was carried out during the year as part of the normal duties of all members of the staff during their routine visits.

In January the Medical Officer of Health gave a talk to Scouts in St. Anne's Church Hall, Brighton Road, on health, infectious diseases, etc. He also attended a meeting of the Woodmansterne Residents' Association in April to give a brief talk and answer questions on fluoridation.

SMOKING AND LUNG CANCER

During the year efforts continued to stress the dangers to health of cigarette smoking. Several posters supplied by the Ministry of Health were widely distributed to public notice boards, public offices, hospitals, medical practitioners, and numerous local organisations, and a book mark was distributed through the libraries. Ministry of Health posters specially designed for school children were distributed to the schools by the Division's Medical Officer and a Mobile Anti-Smoking Unit visited Nork Park County Secondary School, Picquets Way, and the Premier Youth Club, Merland Rise, early in the year. The most important thing is to persuade the youth of the country of these dangers in order that they will not start smoking, or that they may give it up before the habit becomes strong. This is the responsibility of parents, doctors, teachers, and indeed all adults who have contact with children. The best teaching is by example. Anti-smoking clubs have reported on the apparent ease with which some life-long smokers of 20 to 30, and even 30 to 40 cigarettes a day, have succeeded in giving up the habit. The main requirement is for a group of friends keen to give up smoking to meet together and discuss their mutual problems and individual difficulties at least weekly.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The London and Home Counties two weeks' Campaign to boost vaccination and immunisation was supported locally during the weeks commencing 23rd and 30th September, 1963, by the distribution of a poster and also of leaflets via the Libraries and Public Health Department and by a letter to the Press.

New Legislation

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

An Act to make fresh provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in office or shop premises and provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in certain railway premises; to amend certain provisions of the Factories Act, 1961 and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.

The Act is due to come into operation during 1964.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1963

An Act to regulate the keeping of boarding establishments for cats and dogs and for purposes connected therewith.

The Act comes into operation on the 1st January, 1964.

THE ANIMALS (CRUEL POISONS) ACT, 1962

This Act came into operation on 1st January, 1963 and is an Act to prohibit the killing of animals by cruel poisons, and gives power to the Secretary of State to make Regulations to prohibit or restrict the use of poisons.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

These Regulations re-enact with amendments the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960. The principal changes are that on and after 1.10.64—

- (1) The designation " Untreated " replaces " Tuberculin Tested " for raw milk.
- (2) " Methylene Blue Test " replaces the " Clot on Boiling Test ".

THE BREAD AND FLOUR REGULATIONS, 1963

Prescribe permitted ingredients for white bread, brown bread or wheat meal bread, wheat germ bread, wholemeal bread and soda bread, and requirements as to the composition of bread containing milk solids or added protein.

Impose requirements as to labelling and advertising of the aforementioned breads.

Impose restrictions on claims that any bread, biscuits, rusks or cereal breakfast foods, are starch reduced or can aid slimming, and prohibit claims that any of those foods have specific weight reducing properties.

These Regulations come into operation on 1.9.64.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

These Regulations require the pasteurisation of liquid egg to be used in food intended for sale for human consumption, other than egg broken out on the food manufacturer's premises and used within 24 hours. The Regulations prescribe the method of pasteurisation and the test to be satisfied.

They come into operation on 1st January, 1964.

THE MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963

Revoke and re-enact with amendments the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 to 1952. The object of the Regulations is to obtain 100% inspection of meat at slaughterhouses.

They came into operation on 1.10.63.

National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951

Section 47—Persons in need of care and attention.

It was necessary to secure the removal of one old lady, aged about 84, in January. She was brought to notice by her own doctor and despite assistance from neighbours, the District Nursing Service, Home Help and the offer of Meals on Wheels, it was considered necessary to admit her to Hospital. She was also in considerable fire danger. The emergency order was used and was renewed once by application to the Court and thereafter allowed to lapse. She was still in hospital, little changed, at the end of the year.

The use of an order is always the last resort. The policy is always to try to keep elderly people as active as possible in their own homes. In many cases a great deal of assistance is given. Some of this consists of services supplied by the Local Health Authority such as the District Nursing and Home Help Services. Other help is given by the Council of Social Services whose Old People's Welfare Committee arrange the most valuable Meals on Wheels Service. They also run a Chiropody Service which helps to keep the elderly active. Other valuable service is that of visiting the elderly, and the Committee have expressed their intention to try to expand this important side of their work. Outings are also arranged for old people.

The severe weather at the beginning of the year caused a great deal of hardship to all old people, especially those living alone. Difficulties arose in maintaining adequate warmth which were increased by the limited coal deliveries. This caused two problems—hypothermia in the aged, which was responsible for many deaths in the aged up and down the country, and frozen pipes and toilets. Conditions were also aggravated for old people due to difficulties in shopping owing to the climatic conditions.

This demonstrated the importance of having a register of all old people living alone and holding stocks of coal and food packs for the winter period.

Section 50—Burial/Cremation of the Dead.

Two cases required action by the Council during the year.

The Almoner of a local Institution notified that relatives of an elderly male patient who had died could not be traced and that there was no other person prepared to undertake the burial. The deceased was not a resident of Banstead.

The Coroner's officer notified that relatives of an elderly lady who had died in the Urban District could not be traced and that there was no other person prepared to undertake the burial.

SANTARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

Water for domestic purposes is supplied to the district from the deep wells of the Sutton District Water Company and of the East Surrey Water Company, the former supplying the Parishes of Banstead, Kingswood and Woodmansterne, and the latter the Parishes of Chipstead and Walton-on-the-Hill.

Two houses at Walton-on-the-Hill are supplied with water from the mains of the Epsom & Ewell Corporation.

Chlorination is applied to all sources of supply as chloramine and the water is softened to 9 degrees or less of hardness.

Both Companies submit samples of water for examination by their Consultant Analysts at monthly intervals and also operate their own laboratories. Samples of the raw and treated waters are examined daily by their Chemists.

Three samples were taken in the Urban district for bacteriological examination and one for chemical examination.

Routine sampling is carried out monthly in rotation by the District Councils in the areas of supply of the two Water Companies.

Specimen analyses of samples of water taken during 1962 from the sources supplying the Urban District are as follows:—

(a) Chemical

(Results in parts per million.)

	Pumping Stations at		
	S.D.W.Co.	E.S.W.Co.	
	Woodmansterne	Purley	Leatherhead
Reaction pH	7.8	8.5	8.6
Total Solids dried at 180° C.	175	140	175
Nitrogen in Nitrates ..	5.0	6.0	5.9
Nitrogen in Nitrites ..	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chlorine in Chlorides ..	13.0	15.0	19.0
Total hardness (grains per gallon)	8.4	6.3	7.1

(b) Bacteriological

Number of Bacteria on Agar per c.c. for 3 days at 20° C.	0	0	0
Number of Bacteria on Agar per c.c. for 1 day at 37° C.	0	0	0
Presence of B. coli in 100 c.c.	0	0	0

The district received unrestricted supplies of high quality water throughout the year.

The waters are not liable to have plumbo-solvent action and no action was necessary in respect of any form of contamination. The natural fluoride content of the water is 0.1 p.p.m.

All the dwellings in the Urban District have a piped water supply therein.

The Sutton District Water Company supplies approximately 11,338 dwellings, the East Surrey Water Company 1,200 and Epsom and Ewell Corporation 2 dwellings. The total population supplied is 41,350.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The majority of premises in Banstead, Lower Kingswood, Walton-on-the-Hill and Woodmansterne, a number in Chipstead and a few in the remainder of Kingswood are served by public sewers.

The sewers of Banstead and Walton-on-the-Hill discharge to disposal works at Worcester Park in the Borough of Sutton and Cheam. Those of other areas in the Urban District discharge to the sewers of Coulsdon and Purley Urban District Council for disposal at the Beddington Works of the County Borough of Croydon. There are four pumping stations on the line of sewers.

The approximate length of foul water public sewers in the district is 83 miles. This does not include those public sewers which prior to 1st October, 1937, were known as combined drains, or the sewers provided on Council housing estates.

The work of sewerage the Kingswood Warren and Chipstead Bottom areas commenced in October 1962 and at the end of 1963 nearly 5 of the 8½ miles of new sewer had been laid. It is anticipated that some of the sewers will be brought into use early in 1964.

The Urban District is not sewerage for the surface water drainage of premises, disposal of such water being by means of soakaways in the sub-soil.

Where sewers are not provided, drainage of premises is by cesspools or septic tank installations. The number of cesspools is approximately 1,018 as follows:—

Banstead	115	Walton-on-the-Hill	62
Chipstead	332	Woodmansterne	38
Kingswood	471		

Extension of the sewer at Woodmansterne for a distance of 510 yards was carried out to permit the abolition of a private sewage disposal works in Banstead, to which the drainage of 49 houses discharged.

During the year the drainage of 8 existing premises was connected to existing sewers, 5 cesspools being abolished thereby.

Facilities are available to owners whereby connection to sewer of the drainage of premises is executed by the Council on their behalf, the cost being repayable either by lump sum payment on completion of the work or by way of instalments over a period of six years.

RIVERS AND STREAMS
None in the Urban District.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

The Council undertake the emptying of cesspools, the service being free of charge where a public sewer is not available. Five cesspool emptiers are in use. The cesspool contents are discharged into the sewers at three disposal points, one in Waterhouse Lane, Kingswood, one at How Lane, Chipstead, and one at Brighton Road, Lower Kingswood.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Water closets are the general rule, but there are nine pail closets in Kingswood, three in Banstead, nine in Chipstead and two in Walton-on-the-Hill. The contents are emptied by the Council twice weekly, the service being free of charge where a public sewer is not available. One pail closet in Chipstead was converted to a water closet during the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

House refuse is collected by the Council weekly, except in the case of Banstead Hospital from which the refuse is collected daily, Monday to Friday.

Disposal of the refuse is by means of controlled tipping at Rookery Farm, Lower Kingswood.

The refuse service is operated under the control of the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The number of inspections of premises and visits made in respect of the various duties are as follows :—

Agricultural Welfare Act	..	..	..	..	6
Animal Boarding Establishments	..	..	..	..	21
Controlled Tip (Refuse Disposal)	..	..	..	..	39
Dangerous Structures	..	..	..	..	7
Drainage of Premises	..	..	..	..	1,307
Factories	..	..	..	..	64
Outworkers	..	..	..	..	5
Food Supply :					
Food and Drugs	..	..	..	..	56
Food Unsound	..	..	..	..	133
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	3
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	62
Meat Inspection (Slaughtering)	..	..	..	..	568
Merchandise Marks Act	..	..	..	..	1
Premises and Vehicles	..	..	..	..	333
Sale of Horseflesh	..	..	..	..	1
Slaughterhouse	..	..	..	..	24

Hairdressers' Establishments	15
Heating Appliances	4
Housing :—	
Inspections of Dwellings	118
Re-inspections	94
Closed Buildings	25
Improvement Grants	222
Movable Dwellings	1,016
Multiple Occupation	6
House Mortgages	39
Rent Act, 1957	15
Investigation of Applications	11
General	44
Infectious Disease :—	
General	678
Immunisation and Vaccination	150
Rooms Disinfected	5
Legal Actions	1
Marine Store Dealers	4
Massage Establishments	4
Mass Radiography	25
Milk Supply	159
Miscellaneous Visits	148
National Assistance Act—Sec. 47	6
—Sec. 50	28
Noise Control	18
Notices :	
Informal	81
Complied with	53
Nuisances—Inspections and Re-inspections	453
Pet Animals Act	8
Petroleum	224
Piggeries, Stables, etc.	22
Ponds	16
Public Buildings—Sanitary Conveniences	22
Riding Establishments	25
Schools and Canteens	59
Sewage Disposal Works (Private)	8
Shops Act	96
Smoke Control	113
Swimming Pools	72
Vermis :	
Flies, Bed-bugs, Fleas, Lice, Cockroaches, etc.	55
Rooms Disinfested	13
Head Lice—Visits	30
Scabies—Visits	3
Rats and Mice—Visits	2,552
Wasps—Visits	39
Water Supply	38

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are four public conveniences provided by the Council, situate in Banstead, Lower Kingswood, Tattenhams Ward and Woodmansterne, all being sited at public recreation grounds. In addition, by arrangement, the conveniences at a public house are available for use by the public at Lower Kingswood.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The District Council is the Shops Act Authority for the Urban District.

There are 405 shops in the District. No Orders have been made in respect of Early Closing Days, Closing Hours or Partial Exemption.

SWIMMING POOLS

One privately owned outdoor pool at Burgh Heath was open for use by the public during the summer months, the water being mechanically filtered and chlorinated.

There are six open air pools and two indoor pools not available to the public at schools and institutional premises in the district.

Seventy-two inspections were made. Eleven water samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and one sample for chemical examination. The results were satisfactory.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND FLEAS

Three infestations of Fleas were treated with liquid insecticide spray.

No infestation of Bed Bugs was found.

CLEANSING OF PERSONS

During the year twenty-one cases of head lice received treatment at the Council's clinic.

The number of treatments totalled thirty-seven. Lethane Oil is used for the treatment of head lice.

No case of Scabies was treated by the Department during 1963.

The treatment clinic forms part of the offices of the Public Health Department and comprises a bathroom, with large sink and hot and cold water supply and W.C. and spray cubicle. It has been found to be an ideal arrangement for these facilities to be available within the offices.

MARINE STORE DEALERS

An Order is in force declaring Section 86 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, to be operative in the Urban District. There are two registered premises.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no trades of this type in the Urban District.

COMPLAINTS

The complaints received totalled 732. They related to a wide variety of subjects.

MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENTS

The provisions of Part IV of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931, relating to the registration and management of Massage Establishments are in operation. There are four such establishments in operation within the Urban District.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1939

Mrs. K. Cole-Powney, the veterinary surgeon appointed by the Council under the Act, continued to visit and report upon the riding establishments in the district.

Twelve inspections of nine establishments were made and examinations of horses totalled 147.

One complaint was received as to the condition of the horses at one establishment and this was referred to the veterinary surgeon for investigation. The report upon the investigations indicated that six horses were lean, but in sound condition.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

The duties of a local authority under this Act relate only to sanitary conveniences for the use of workers employed on agricultural units.

Apart from County Council Smallholdings of small acreages, there are thirty-one farms in the district with acreages varying between 14 and 750 acres, sixteen of these agricultural units having over 100 acres.

No action was necessary to require either the provision of sanitary conveniences or the proper maintenance of existing conveniences.

FACTORIES

The majority of the factories in the district are small in character. They include builders' premises, boot repairers, the manufacture of food, motor repairs, bakehouses and laundries. There is one large printing works situated in Lower Kingswood.

A small amount of homework is carried on in the district, such outworkers being employed in the making of wearing apparel, boxes, toys, lampshades and artificial flowers for firms in the London area.

The number of factories and action during the year is as follows :—

	Number	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories without mechanical power	9	4	—	—
Factories with mechanical power	116	19	2	—
Other premises (building operations, institutions, etc.)	160	41	2	—
Totals ..	<u>285</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>—</u>

Cases in which defects were found :—

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient ..	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or de- fective	2	2	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	1	1	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	4	4	—	—	—
	==	==	==	==	==

Outworkers' premises in the District : making of :—	Number	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(a) Wearing Apparel	35	3	—	—
(b) Artificial Flowers	1	—	—	—
(c) Boxes	2	—	—	—
(d) Toys	1	—	—	—
(e) Lampshades ..	9	1	—	—
(f) Umbrellas ..	6	1	—	—
(g) Lace and Nets ..	3	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	57	5	—	—
	==	==	==	==

There are several research laboratories and premises in the district which are not factories to which the Factories Acts apply.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

44 licences were granted for the storage of petroleum spirit during the year, and licence fees totalled £47 15s. 0d.

CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 1961

The Public Health Inspectors are authorised Officers for the purpose of the administration of the duties of the Council under this Act.

No formal action was necessary.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

There are three premises in the district licensed as Pet Shops.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The destruction of rats and mice continued as in previous years. The following infestations were dealt with:—

Common rat—major infestations (over 50 rats)	..	..	2
—minor	„	..	256
			— 258
House mouse—major infestations	..	..	—
—minor	„	..	33
			— 33

The properties inspected totalled 460, and inspections and re-inspections numbered 2,552.

The duties of the Council under the Act relate to enforcement of the provisions thereof, but the Council provide a disinfection service which occupiers of premises can employ if they so desire. Charges made are of a nominal character in respect of residential premises and are dependent on the type and character of the infestation. The charge in respect of business premises is on a cost basis.

The charges amounted to £409.

No infestation of ship rats was found.

OTHER PESTS

From time to time advice is sought in regard to infestations of various types of insects—beetles, cockroaches, bats, crickets, ants, flies, moth larvae, wasps. When treatment is carried out, a charge is made.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Notifications were received in respect of the installation of four furnaces, under Section 3 (3) of the Act.

There are no smoke control areas in the district.

Building Bye-laws as to the provision in new buildings of suitable heating and cooking apparatus have been adopted by the Council.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Complaint was received as to noise from a motor repair garage. Investigation did not substantiate the existence of a noise nuisance.

In respect of a coal sack filling plant, the subject of complaint in 1962, the operator had works carried out to minimise noise arising from the operation of the plant.

In previous reports note has been made of complaints as to noise at an electrical switch-gear factory and as to action then in hand under Town Planning powers. The latter resulted, in 1963, in the continued operation of the factory being permitted. Steps were taken by the factory owner to reduce the noise and no further complaints had been received at the end of the year.

HOUSING

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

During the year six houses owned by the Council were demolished. The position at the end of the year in relation to the 104 houses in the programme was :—

Houses—demolished or closed	..	..	..	..	87
Houses—action outstanding	..	..	..	..	17
Families re-housed	..	..	..	..	66

GENERAL

Seven houses were demolished to enable re-development of the sites by private enterprise to take place, four being in South East Ward, one each in North East, Tadworth and Tattenhams Wards.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

A request to the owner of one house to provide means of escape in case of fire in accordance with recommendations of the Fire Brigade Authority, and also additional sanitary conveniences, was complied with during the year.

Improvement of Houses

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Seven enquiries were received from owners of dwellings as to grant towards the cost of works they proposed to carry out. They all related to works not within the grant scheme, such as repairs, additional sanitary facilities, and additions to enlarge the existing accommodation.

No applications for discretionary grant were received.

The amount of grant paid during the year was £613 15s. 0d. in respect of two dwellings, grants for which were approved in 1962.

STANDARD GRANTS

Five enquiries as to grant were received, all of which related either to work already done or not eligible for grant by reason of lack of some of the standard amenities.

Eighteen applications for grant were received during the year, the result of consideration thereof being as follows :—

Approved (9 Owner/Occupied and 7 tenanted)	..	..	16
Not eligible for grant :—			
Business Premises	..	..	1
Application withdrawn by applicant	..	..	1
			— 18

Grants totalling £1,294 16s. 5d. were paid following completion of works at thirteen dwellings in respect of which grants were approved in 1961 (4), 1962 (3) and 1963 (6). The following standard amenities were provided :—

Fixed baths	..	8	Internal W.C.s	..	11
Wash basins	..	11	Larders	..	7
Hot water supplies	..	10			

A survey was completed in December of the houses in one road in the district to ascertain the position in regard to existing facilities and the possibility of improvement works being carried out to houses lacking standard amenities.

Of the fifty-five houses in the road, ten had been built since 1945, two were erected in 1939, three in 1935 and forty prior to 1930. Forty-seven were owner-occupied and eight tenanted.

The position in regard to standard amenities was found to be as follows :—

	<i>Houses Owner-Occupied</i>	<i>Houses Tenanted</i>
Provided with all five standard amenities	30	2
Without all five standard amenities ..	2	1
„ bathroom, basin, hot water supply and internal W.C.	—	4
„ bathroom, basin & hot water supply	—	1
„ basin, hot water supply & larder	2	—
„ basin & hot water supply ..	5	—
„ larder & hot water supply to basin	1	—
„ larder & internal W.C.	1	—
„ basin only	1	—
„ larder only	5	—
	<hr/> 47	<hr/> 8

Three owner-occupiers were interested in having improvement works carried out, two of these houses lacking all five standard amenities.

None of the remaining twenty occupiers were interested, either by reason of age, rent increase or simply that they were satisfied with their present facilities.

All the eight tenanted houses were rent controlled, the rents ranging from 10/- to 24/6d. per week, exclusive of rates.

LOANS FOR PURCHASE, IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIR OF HOUSES

The Council's scheme continued to operate during the year, the applications for advances relating mostly to pre-1914 dwellings.

RENT ACT, 1957

No applications for certificates of disrepair were received during the year.

The Act came into force on 6.7.57 and up to 31.12.63 the administration involved has been as follows :—

Applications for certificates of disrepair	30
„ withdrawn by applicant	2
Certificates of disrepair issued	16
Undertakings given by landlords	12
Undertakings not accepted	1
Certificates of disrepair cancelled	9
Applications for cancellation refused	2
Objections by tenants to cancellation	5
Certificates cancelled by the County Court	1

COUNCIL HOUSING

The number of Council houses, flats, etc., at December 31st, 1963, was as follows:—

	Permanent Dwellings				Temporary Bungalows
	Pre-War	Post-War to 31.12.62	Built during 1963	Total	
Nork Ward ..	—	319	—	319	75
North-East Ward ..	42	60	—	102	—
South-East Ward ..	26	213	—	239	—
Tattenhams Ward ..	—	570	87	657	126
Tadworth Ward ..	46	7	—	53	—
Chipstead Ward ..	16	23	—	39	—
Kingswood Ward ..	70	40	—	110	38
Walton-on-the-Hill Ward	65	10	—	75	—
Woodmansterne Ward	44	34	—	78	56
	309	1,276	87	1,672	295

Note.—The above Table includes 87 Post war Houses that have been sold.

Four temporary bungalows were demolished during the year.

In addition the Council own 8 occupied houses, which existed on land purchased for housing purposes as follows:—

North-East Ward	..	5
South-East Ward	..	1
Tattenhams Ward	..	1
Tadworth Ward	..	1

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

There are five areas in the district where movable dwellings are prohibited, Court Orders having been obtained some years ago under Section 57 of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931. They are in Banstead, Nork, Tattenhams, Tadworth and Woodmansterne.

Caravan site licences issued during 1963 were as follows:—

Renewals —1 (one caravan for one year—racing stables).

New licences—2 (one caravan for six months, one caravan for nine months—on building sites).

New licences—2 (two caravans for three years—institutional staff).

The use of a site for one caravan at residential premises in Tattenhams Ward, which was licenced for an unlimited period in 1961, ceased in 1963 on change of ownership of the premises.

A caravan at Kingswood used by persons employed on building operations and two caravans in Tattenhams Ward used by workmen employed on engineering works, were occupied for short periods during the year.

One caravan occupied by an agricultural worker on a farm at Lower Kingswood was the subject of an application for a site licence. The caravan was removed from the site before determination of the planning position.

During the period of Epsom Spring Race Meeting gypsies parked seven trailer caravans and seven lorries on land owned by the Council in Tattenhams Ward. Action was taken to enforce removal from the land.

Planning permission was granted in 1952 for the siting of 150 caravans on land at Lower Kingswood for a period of fifteen years. A Condition of the site licence issued in 1961 required reduction of the number of caravans from 177 to 150 and this requirement was complied with in 1962. During 1963 the maximum number of caravans on the site did not exceed 151.

Another Condition of this licence required the carrying out of works within a period of six months and only a part of the works was done during that period. Proceedings for failure to comply with this licence Condition were instituted by the Council in 1962 and the case was heard after four adjournments, in June 1963. The Defendant pleaded guilty, was fined £70 and ordered to pay 30 guineas costs.

Thereafter some further works were carried out to provide laundry facilities, but at the end of the year the majority of the works required by the licence Conditions were still not complied with.

At the end of 1963 the number of occupied caravans in the district was :—

	<i>Caravans</i>	<i>Sites</i>
On licensed sites	165	9
Exempt from licensing :—		
Use incidental to the enjoyment of a dwelling house	2	2
	<hr/> 167	<hr/> 11

Comparison with totals of previous years is as follows :—

	<i>Caravans</i>	<i>Sites</i>		<i>Caravans</i>	<i>Sites</i>
1956	211	22	1959	190	13
1957	178	22	1960	198	14
1958	190	15	1961	185	15
			1962	164	10

The continued use of land at Tattenham Corner Station for the storage of unoccupied caravans was the subject of much complaint by residents on the grounds of amenity. There were 50 caravans on this land at the end of the year. From June to November one caravan was occupied by a site caretaker and this was the subject of an application for planning permission. Permission was refused and the use of the caravan ceased.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

At the end of the year registration under the Milk and Dairies Regulations was as follows :—

Distributors of milk	..	..	..	..	..	13
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	1

In respect of designated milk, the following licences were in force :—

					Dealers (pre-packed)	Dealers (T.T.)
" Tuberculin Tested "	..	..	..	..	2	9
" Pasteurised "	..	..	..	..	11	—
" Sterilised "	..	..	..	..	12	—

49 samples were taken for bacteriological examination during the year as follows :—

Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	..	18 (3 of School Milk)
Sterilised Milk	..	..	..	..	2
T.T. (Farm Bottled) Milk	..	..	..	..	1
T.T. (Pasteurised) Milk	..	..	..	..	16
T.T. (Raw) Milk	..	..	..	..	12
					<u>49</u>

All the samples conformed to standard except 3 samples of pasteurised milk in cartons which failed the Methylene Blue Test.

The Urban District is within the London area for the purposes of The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1951.

Routine sampling of milk produced at a farm in the district is undertaken on behalf of the Ministry of Health.

ICE CREAM

The number of premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream is 77.

20 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and the results were as follows :—

					Provisional Grades			
					I	II	III	IV
Manufactured outside the District	..	..	..	..	8	2	1	1
Manufactured within the District	..	..	..	..	6	—	2	—

MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES, PRESERVED FOOD, ETC.

Premises registered in respect of the manufacture of sausages, preserved food, etc., number 34, as follows :—

Sausages	..	..	..	16
Hams	..	..	..	9
Sausages and Preserved Meats	..			6
Preserved Meats	..	..	..	3

SLAUGHTERING OF ANIMALS

The one licensed slaughterhouse in the district was in use throughout the year, slaughtering taking place daily Monday to Friday and occasionally on Sunday. The through-put continued to be high for such a small slaughterhouse causing crowded conditions on occasions. The number of animals slaughtered again increased as shown by the following details :—

	1962	1963
Cattle (excluding Cows)	664	1,137
Cows	728	1,383
Calves	2,603	3,063
Sheep	6,093	7,824
Pigs	921	7
Totals ..	<u>11,009</u>	<u>13,414</u>

The Public Health Committee were concerned as to the operation of the slaughterhouse and also as to staffing in respect of meat inspection. A Sub-Committee was appointed to consult with the slaughterhouse occupier and this resulted in some improvement in the slaughtering operations and meat inspection facilities.

The staff of the department was augmented by the appointment of another Public Health Inspector in order to properly cover meat inspection duties.

Upon the operation of the Meat Inspection Regulations on 1st October, 1963, the Committee gave full consideration to the question of charging for inspection service as permitted by the Regulations. It was decided not to make charges for the time being.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1137	1383	3063	7824	7	—
Number inspected	1137	1366	3063	7824	7	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcasses con- demned	2	12	1	36	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	228	622	3	477	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.. ..	20.2	46.4	0.1	6.5	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cysticercosis</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	3	4	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrige- ration	6	5	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

In addition to the above, 10 goats were slaughtered and inspected.

FOOD SUPPLY

The number and types of food premises in the district are as follows :—

Bakers and Confectioners (Flour)	8
Butchers	23
Canteens	24
Cafes and Catering Establishments	22
Chemists	14
Clubs, Halls, etc.	25
Confectioners (Sugar)	36
Fishmongers	5
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	27
Grocers and Provision Merchants	54
Grocers and Provision Merchants (Wholesale)	1
Institutions, Schools, etc.	49
Licensed Premises	23
Off Licences	15
Potatoes (Wholesale)	1
Frozen Foods (Wholesale)	1

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Generally, inspections of food premises indicated a reasonably good standard of food hygiene, and food traders and persons employed in the food trade were co-operative in maintaining compliance with requirements.

Manufacture of food in the district is of minor character and quantity, primarily relating to bread, flour confectionery and sausages.

Attention was called during the year to the following :—

Pork Pies and Cornish

Pasties ..	Mould growth.
Butter ..	Rancidity.
Loaf of Bread ..	" Pink bread mould " (Monilia Sitophila). This type of mould is confined to sub-tropical regions and is of rare occurrence in England.
Bottle of Milk ..	Containing piece of cardboard.
Bottle of Orange Squash ..	Dark brown object in glass of bottle. Considered to be a small amount of sand which had escaped fusion during the manufacture of the bottle.
Cereal Baby Food ..	Chemical odour. Long storage in chemist's shop. Examination by Public Analyst indicated this food in sound condition.
Bottle of Yoghourt ..	Grey coloured foreign matter on surface of yoghurt. Found to be finely divided particles of iron dust mixed with vegetable oil. Probably derived from surface of prestool used in making bottle-caps.
Wrapped Fruit Cake ..	Containing piece of a plastic price ticket.

FOOD CONDEMNED

The food condemned during the year was as follows:—

Bacon, lbs.	1,333	Cows—Diaphragm (part) . .	1
Baking Powder, cartons . .	1	Flank	2
„ „ tins	1	Forequarters (part) . .	7
Bicarbonate of Soda, cartons	1	Heads & Tongues . .	6
Biscuits, packets	6	Hearts	3
Cereal, tins	35	Hindquarters (part) . .	5
Cheesc, tins	28	Kidneys	7
Cheese Savoury, tins	38	Leg (part)	1
Chicken, tins	2	Livers	619
Chocolate Pudding, tins . .	20	Plucks	3
Cocoa, tins	5	Ribs (part)	2
Coffee, jars	1	Spleens	9
„ tins	1	Pigs—Livers	1
Cream, tins	130	Sheep & Lambs—	
Curry Powder, cartons . .	1	Breasts	5
Custard Powder, cartons . .	1	Carcase & Organs	36
Drinking Chocolate, tins . .	2	Forequarters	4
Egg Custard, tins	13	Fores	39
Fish, tins	1,214	Head & Tongue	1
Flour, lbs.	3	Hearts	17
Fruit, tins	4,204	Hindquarters	2
Golden Crumbs, packets . .	1	Kidneys	1
Horlick's, jars	1	Legs	4
Horseradish Relish, jars . .	6	Livers	416
Liver Salts, tins	1	Plucks	20
Malted Milk, tins	1	Ribs (sets)	3
MEAT :—		Shoulder	1
Beef, lbs.	11½	Meat, tins	1,422
Ham, lbs.	399½	Milk, tins	356
Meat Pie	1	Minerals, tins	50
Pigs' Spleens, lbs.	28	Pease Pudding, tins . .	2
MEAT—SLAUGHTERING :—		Pickles, jars	1
Beasts—Carcase & Organs	2	Preserves, jars	325
Heads & Tongues	6	„ tins	77
Kidneys	2	Rice, packets	3
Livers	221	„ tins	208
Loins (part)	1	Sago, tins	1
Spleens	5	Salt, packets	4
Calves—Carcase & Organs	1	Sardine in Tomato, jars	1
Kidneys	4	Sausages, tins	2
Livers	6	Soup, tins	686
Ribs (part) sets	2	Syrup, tins	1
Cows—Aitch Bone	1	Treacle, tins	3
Back (part)	1	Treacle Sponge Puddings, tins	10
Carcase (part)	1	Turkeys, frozen	2
Carcase & Organs	12	Vegetables, tins	6,156

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING, 1963

Samples submitted to the Public Analyst are as listed below :—

Article	Samples Analysed		Article	Samples Analysed	
	Formal	In-formal		Formal	In-formal
FOOD :			Macaroni	1	—
Arrowroot.. ..	1	—	Marshmallows ..	—	1
Barley Sugar ..	—	1	Milk	4	32
Bicarbonate of Soda	—	1	Mixed Sweets ..	—	1
Blackcurrant Drink	—	1	Nutmeg	—	1
Blancmange Pwdr.	—	1	Olive Oil	—	1
Butter	1	—	Orange Drink ..	—	1
Buttered Cheese			Orange Squash ..	1	—
Spread	—	1	Peel, cut	—	1
Cheese Sprcad ..	—	2	Pepper	—	1
Chicory	1	—	Rice	—	1
Chipolata Sausages	—	1	Sardine & Tomato		
Chocolate Buns ..	—	1	Paste	—	1
Chocolate Whiffs ..	—	1	Sausage Meat ..	—	1
Chop Sauce	—	1	Sausages	—	2
Christmas Pudding	—	1	Seed Tapioca ..	—	1
Cocoa	1	—	Soup with Prawns	—	1
Colour Additive ..	—	1	Spaghetti Sauce ..	—	1
Cream	—	1	Sucron	—	1
Desiccated Coconut	—	1	Stewed Steak ..	—	2
Devilled Ham ..	—	1	Stuffed Pork Roll..	—	1
Dripping	—	1	Suet	—	1
Figs	—	1	Sultanas	—	1
Ginger Punch	—	1	Tea	1	—
Glacè Cherries ..	—	1	Toffee Apple Mix..	—	1
Gollipops	—	1	Vanilla Slices ..	—	1
Ground Rice	—	1	Vinegar	1	1
Ice Cream	—	1	Yoghourt	—	1
Ice Cream Powder	—	1			
Jelly	1	1		13	89
Lard	—	1	DRUGS :		
Lemonade Powder ..	—	1	Sodium Amytal ..		
Lemonade Shandy ..	—	1	Pulvules 3 grain ..	—	1
Lemon Juice	—	1	Suspension Chloro-		
Liquorice Comfits ..	—	1	mycetin Palmitate	—	1
Luncheon Meat	—	2			
			Total	13	91

All the samples were reported as being genuine except for one sample of milk reported as containing penicillin, one sample of stewed steak in gravy considered to be deficient in lean meat content, and one sample of arrowroot which had undergone physical deterioration.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

A total of 612 cases of notifiable infectious diseases, other than Tuberculosis, were reported in 1963, as compared with 199 cases in 1962. The following three tables show the distribution of the cases (1) as between district and institutional cases ; (2) in age groups and (3) in Wards :—

TABLE 1

DISEASE	District Cases	Institution Cases	Total Cases Notified
Scarlet Fever	10	—	10
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—
Typhoid	1	—	1
Paratyphoid	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	1	3
Dysentery	23	2	25
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Post Infectious Encephalitis ..	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—
Measles	536	11	547
Whooping Cough	21	1	22
Food Poisoning	2	2	4
Totals	595	17	612

TABLE 2

Disease	Cases in Age Groups												Cases admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	At all ages	
Scarlet Fever ..	-	-	-	-	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Diphtheria ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Paratyphoid ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	3	-
Dysentery ..	-	-	2	-	2	10	6	1	-	-	2	2	25	1
Erysipelas ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Infectious Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ..	12	45	60	57	84	266	13	2	5	1	1	1	547	2
Whooping Cough	3	1	2	4	2	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	22	1
Food Poisoning	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	1
Totals ..	15	47	64	61	89	290	25	4	7	1	4	5	612	6

TABLE 3

DISEASE	WARDS									
	Banstead N.E.	Banstead Nork	Banstead S.E.	Banstead Tattenhams	Banstead Tadworth	Chipstead	Kingswood	Walton-on- the-Hill	Woodman- sterne	Total
Estimated Population..	5417	6030	3232	8034	3766	1375	4556	2030	3756	38196
Scarlet Fever..	1	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	1	10
Diphtheria ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Erysipelas ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ..	1	9	-	9	3	1	-	-	-	23
Post Infectious Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ..	142	104	50	108	37	14	27	1	53	536
Whooping Cough	4	12	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	21
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Totals ..	151	126	52	127	40	16	27	1	55	595

*Based on inhabited house figures, December, 1963, after deduction of Institutional population (41,350 less 3,154).

SCARLET FEVER. Ten cases were notified, as against nine in 1962. The illness continued mild and caused no deaths. The speedier return to school and non-exclusion of family contacts continued and is justified by the mildness of the disease.

DIPHTHERIA. No case was notified for the eighteenth year in succession. Whether further cases do occur is now largely in the hands of parents, as the disease can readily re-appear and spread if the percentage of children immunised is allowed to fall.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN. The possibility of Diphtheria must always be kept in mind in the differential diagnosis of infections of the throat. Any suspected case should be admitted to isolation hospital at once for diagnosis and treatment. Swabs for diagnosis should be taken before any antibiotic is given. The early injection of antitoxin is the most effective and reliable treatment of Diphtheria.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION. During 1963, the number of children in the Urban District who were immunised was four hundred and seventy. Of these, four hundred and forty-nine were under five years of age and twenty-one were over five years of age.

Two hundred and three were immunised before the age of one year, which represents 40.8% of this age group. Five hundred and thirteen received reinforcing injections.

The numbers of children being immunised are well below the safety level of 70 to 75%, and should a case of Diphtheria arise it could mean a number of children might be caught out.

A number of small outbreaks of Diphtheria were reported elsewhere in the country last year, including the London area, which stressed the need to maintain or improve the number of immunised children.

SMALLPOX. No case was notified.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX. Vaccination of infants under two years of age is our first line of defence against Smallpox. The trend now is to vaccinate infants between the ages of one and two years rather than in the first year of life. The basal immunity provided enables re-vaccination later in life to be carried out with less risk of reaction. Re-vaccination should be carried out between 8 to 10 years of age. An increasing number of people travel abroad and vaccination is often required as a precautionary measure. Outbreaks of Smallpox arise suddenly. Vaccination is our only safeguard as no treatment is yet known to be effective.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations in age groups during 1963 :—

	Age.					Total
	Under 1	1	2—4	5—14	15 or over	
No. Vaccinated ..	48	60	5	5	1	119
No. Re-vaccinated ..	—	—	—	6	3	9
	48	60	5	11	4	128

The numbers are very small in proportion to 500 births per year.

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION. The number of International Certificates authenticated during the year was five hundred and thirteen.

MEASLES. Five hundred and forty-seven cases were notified in 1963, compared with one hundred and sixty-seven cases in 1962. There was no death.

The monthly distribution of notified cases for the five years 1959 to 1963 is shown in the following table :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1959 ..	24	64	48	151	125	94	42	1	2	—	—	—	551
1960 ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	23	57	50	132
1961 ..	53	73	66	76	47	50	47	9	1	—	—	1	423
1962 ..	1	36	31	34	3	1	2	13	—	—	4	42	167
1963 ..	69	110	164	60	5	3	26	31	10	30	24	15	547

The intensity of an epidemic corresponds to the number of susceptible children in a community and there is an increased incidence every second year. The control of Measles is still largely dependent on the early recognition of symptoms and the early isolation of the patient. The infected child is usually out of sorts for three or four days before the rash appears. There is slight catarrh of nose, throat and eyes. There is irritability and loss of appetite. Mild fever is often present and can be detected by use of the thermometer. The early phase is highly infectious and the child should not be allowed to go to school or to play in the street. Babies and weakly children should be protected from infection.

Cases are excluded from school for ten days. Home contacts under 5 who have not had the illness are excluded from nursery school for fourteen days from the appearance of the rash in the last case in the house. Other children are only excluded at the first sign of illness.

WHOOPIING COUGH. Twenty-two cases were notified in 1963.

The monthly distribution of notified cases for the five years 1959 to 1963 is shown in the following table:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1959 ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	8
1960 ..	—	4	1	7	4	2	3	4	4	3	3	1	36
1961 ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	5
1962 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	5
1963 ..	1	1	—	3	—	—	2	6	4	1	2	2	22

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION. All children should be immunised, preferably starting as early as three months. Immunisation will prevent or modify the illness in the majority of cases. This is best combined with Diphtheria and Tetanus.

DYSENTERY. Twenty-five cases were notified in 1963, compared with eight cases in 1962. Three cases were of the Flexner type, two of which occurred in a local institution, and the third was a young lady who returned home with symptoms from Morocco. The remaining twenty-two cases were the more usual Sonne type. Eighteen were connected with one school and involved fifteen children, two adults and one pre-school child in fourteen families. Three cases occurred in one family and one in a school child, which was discovered after being in hospital for an appendicectomy.

TETANUS. Immunisation against Tetanus is available on request by parents, and is best combined with Diphtheria and Whooping Cough injections in infancy and given with Diphtheria at school entry and age 10 and alone at age 15 years. The Tetanus bacillus is a normal inhabitant of the intestine of the horse and immunisation by toxoid is an important precautionary measure for all who work in stables and on manured land. Infection is acquired through an abrasion or wound of the skin which may be so small as to escape notice. Immunisation with the toxoid avoids the prophylactic use of anti-tetanus serum to which some people are allergic. To be effective, immunisation should be reinforced at intervals not exceeding five years. When anti-tetanus serum is required it is now customary to give the first injection of Tetanus toxoid at the same time to be followed by two more doses at one month intervals in order to avoid the further use of anti-tetanus serum at some future date.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS. No case was notified during the year.

POLIOMYELITIS. No case was notified in 1963. The number of Poliomyelitis cases reported in England and Wales in 1963 was just under one quarter of those notified for 1962 and about one fourteenth of those for 1961. Now that the oral vaccine is freely available for the priority groups and is so simple to take, there is no reason why the protection of these groups should not approach the 100% mark.

Vaccination was continued for all aged six months to forty years, plus special categories. During the year approximately 561 persons received initial vaccination against Poliomyelitis, and 697 received third or fourth doses as shown in the following table:—

	Primary Vaccination							Reinforcing Doses	
	Children born in 1963	Children born in 1962	Children born in 1961	Children born 1943–1960	Persons born 1932–1942	Others	Total	3rd Dose	4th Dose
SALK	5	13	3	2	3	2	28	24	8
SABIN	71	338	39	42	17	26	533	56	609
TOTALS	76	351	42	44	20	28	561	80	617

The scheme for vaccination is administered by the County Council.

TYPHOID FEVER AND PARATYPHOID FEVER. One case was notified during the year. This was a young lady who picked up the infection on holiday at Zermatt, the type being E.1.

FOOD POISONING. There were four cases of Food Poisoning notified in 1963. Two cases in children, one of Salmonella Typhi-Murium and the other of Salmonella Enteritidis, occurred in an institution. The other two cases, both men and both Salmonella Typhi-Murium, were unconnected. One man was working at a distance and returning home at week-ends, and the other had returned home from holiday.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA. No case was notified during 1963. The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951, require the notification of "any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Centigrade) or more has occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage."

PNEUMONIA. Three cases were notified. There were 46 deaths from Pneumonia during the year.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES. The following non-notifiable infectious diseases were reported by head teachers during the year :—

Mumps	..	..	7 cases
Chicken pox	..	..	14 cases
German measles	..	..	27 cases
Glandular Fever	..	..	1 case

School notifications are a useful index of the prevalence of non-notifiable diseases and are a basis for consultation with the School Medical Officers.

TUBERCULOSIS.

On 31st December, 1963, there were on the register 366 cases of Tuberculosis, of whom 332 were Pulmonary and 34 non-Pulmonary.

Eight new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified as against nine in 1962. No cases of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified in 1963, as against two in 1962.

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of new cases of Tuberculosis notified in 1963 and also the number of deaths and the age and sex distribution :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
45	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
55	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
over 65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5	3	—	—	3	1	—	—

There were four deaths from Tuberculosis, all being Pulmonary. One of the deaths occurred in an institution which has wards for Tuberculosis cases. The death rate for Tuberculosis was 0.10 per 1,000 of population, compared with 0.063 per 1,000 of population for England and Wales, and is composed as follows:—

Death rate in institutions .. 0.03 per 1,000 of population.

Death rate for other residents .. 0.07 per 1,000 of population.

Protective B.C.G. vaccination was offered to susceptible adolescents in the schools. Of 381 children in the 13 year age group, 262 consented, i.e. 68.8 per cent. Eleven of the children tested were Mantoux positive (4.2 per cent.) and 239 were vaccinated (62.7 per cent.).

The Council is represented on the Tuberculosis Care Committees of the dispensary districts (Sutton, Epsom, Redhill) which serve the Urban District.

The social care of the patients makes a most important contribution towards their reablement. The voluntary services of our local representatives are greatly appreciated. The Committees work in close co-operation with the hospital almoners and provide extra nourishment, clothing, bedding, grants for occupational therapy and holidays for children, mothers and convalescent patients.

MASS X-RAY

A Mobile Unit attends each Tuesday from 7.45 to 8.30 p.m. at a site adjoining the Central Library, Bolters Lane, Banstead, primarily for patients referred by their own doctor. During the year 583 persons so referred were x-rayed with results as follows:—

			Males	Females	Total
Total number examined .. ..	..	..	337	246	583
Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis found ..	..	..	1	—	1
Cases of Lung Cancer found .. ..	..	..	4	1	5
<i>Other persons attending voluntarily:</i>					
Total number examined .. ..	..	..	761	942	1,703
Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis found ..	..	..	—	2	2
Cases of Lung Cancer found .. ..	..	..	1	—	1

The above 1,703 persons attended voluntarily at the Unit visiting the Central Library, or at a Mobile Unit visiting Factory and Institution sites, etc. in the district or at two general public Mass X-Ray sites, one at Brighton Road, Lower Kingswood on 2nd April when 178 people were examined, and one in the Woolpack Car Park, Banstead, on 4th and 5th April when 656 were examined.

These figures show that the Mobile Units discovered twice as many cases of Lung Cancer than Tuberculosis during the year.

URBAN DISTRICT OF BANSTEAD

List of Surrey County Council Clinics

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Central Division of the County (Divisional Medical Officer, Ashley House,
Ashley Road, Epsom. Tel.: Epsom 21133).

BANSTEAD :

Clinic, rear of 29 High Street.

(Tel.: Burgh Heath 1836).

Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinic :

Wednesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

Speech Clinic :

Tuesdays & Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to
4 p.m.

**Remedial Exercises & Sunlight Treat-
ment :** Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Dental Clinic :

For Infants, School Children, Expec-
tant and Nursing Mothers.

Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Wednesdays & Thursdays:

9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

1.45 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Mothercraft & Relaxation Exercises :

Mondays, 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

TATTENHAMS :

St. Mark's Church Hall,
Great Tattenhams.

Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

NORK :

St. Paul's Church Hall,
Warren Road.

Fridays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

LOWER KINGSWOOD :

Church Hall,
Buckland Road.

1st and 3rd Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL :

Congregational Schoolroom,
Walton Street.

1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

TADWORTH :

Church Hall,
Station Approach Road.

2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
to 4 p.m.

**CHIPSTEAD AND
WOODMANSTERNE :**

Clinic,

**Outwood Lane,
(Junction Court Hill),
Woodmansterne.**

Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Minor Ailments: Mondays, 1.30 p.m.

**St. Peter's Church Hall,
Woodmansterne.**

1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

**Peter Aubertin Hall,
Elmore Road,
Chipstead.**

1st and 3rd Fridays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

**Coulsdon Boys' Club,
Chipstead Valley Road,
Coulsdon.**

Mondays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

**62 Whytecliffe Road,
Purley.**

Ante-Natal Clinic :

Wednesdays, 11 a.m. to 12 noon

**IMMUNISATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS, DIPHTHERIA,
WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS AND VACCINATION
AGAINST SMALLPOX**

By appointment at Child Welfare Clinics or
by arrangement with Family Doctors.

SCABIES AND LICE

**Treatment Clinic,
Public Health Department,
Chipstead Road, Banstead.**

By arrangement with
The Medical Officer of Health.
(Tel.: Burgh Heath 3430).

TUBERCULOSIS

The following Dispensaries serve the District :—

St. Helier Hospital, Wrythe Lane, Carshalton. (By appointment).	Mondays, 9.30 a.m. Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m. Wednesdays, 2 p.m. Fridays, 9.0 a.m. 2nd Wednesday, 5 p.m.
Purley Hospital, Brighton Road, Purley.	Mondays, 9.30 a.m. Wednesdays, 2 p.m. Fridays, 9.30 a.m. 1st & 2nd Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.
Redhill General Hospital, Earlswood Common, Redhill.	Mondays, 2 p.m. Thursdays, 2 p.m. 1st Monday, 5.30 p.m. 2nd Thursday, 5.30 p.m.
Epsom District Hospital, Dorking Road, Epsom.	Mondays, 2 p.m. Tuesdays, 2 p.m. Thursdays, 9.30 a.m. Fridays, 9.30 a.m. 3rd Thursday, 5.30 p.m.
	*Miniature X-Ray :— Mondays, 2—3 p.m. Tuesdays, 10.30—11.30 a.m.

It is necessary to make an appointment for attendance at these clinics.

*Patients are referred by General Practitioners to the Miniature X-Ray Clinic. No appointment is necessary

Mass X-Ray Mobile Unit.

Central Library, Bolters Lane, Banstead.

Tuesdays, 7.45—8.30 p.m.

VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS

St. Helier Hospital, Wrythe Lane, Carshalton.	Croydon General Hospital.
Males : Mondays, 4 to 6.30 p.m.	Males : Tuesdays, 7 p.m.
Females : Tuesdays, 5 to 6.45 p.m.	Saturdays, 10.30 a.m.
Fridays, 2 to 4 p.m.	
(Patients can be seen at other times by appointment).	Females : Mondays, 5 p.m. Wednesdays, 10.30 a.m.

Redhill General Hospital,

Earlswood Common.

Males : Mondays, 5 to 7 p.m.

